THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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MEMPHIS NEEDS HELP!

We feel sure that the people of Wilmington need no appeal from us to extend their sympathies for the plague-stricken sufferers at Memphis. By reading and by keeping the intelligence before us in the daily and weekly papers, we know that it is that our fellow creatures are dying in numbers are simply appalling. Those who have and are yet not stricken down, need help in caring for those not so fortunate. In no other shape can such efficient help be rendered as in that of ready money, that by the aid of the telegraph can from the remotest points be made available in Memphis within a few hours' distance.

There is no time for delay. Literally is it true that to-day is worth two to-morrows. Money is indeed the sinews and bones are hard, but when the Yellow Fever is, he who can refuse to respond to give cheerfully, and at once, to the very fullest extent of his means, to the plague-stricken sufferers of Memphis is scarcely worthy of the name of man.

And who better than the people of Wilmington, from their own experience, know the awful horrors of the Yellow Fever.

WHO HAS BEEN EXTRAVAGANT?

Will some of our ex-officials inform us whether the awards recently made by the British American Commissioners under the Washington Treaty chargeable to the expenses involving a direct appropriation about the burning of Columbia? It has been stated, we believe, that the claims allowed were small as all to about two millions of dollars, and it is known that it was the subject of some of the Commission, to ascertain from General Sherman the Federal Government was responsible for the destruction of the property for which claims were allowed by the British Commissioners.

It would be interesting to know what the decision, if any, the Commissioners may have arrived at. A decision has been made against General Sherman, it will be a severe reflection upon him in view of the strong swearing he has done in his own case, and in view of the fact that very recently the Secretary of War used the weight of his official position to practically bulldoze the electors.

The silence of the northern papers and telegraphic dispatches in relation to the matter, leads us to think that the question has been decided against Sherman. If it has been decided at all.

It had been decided against General Hampton, we rather think that the public would have been duly informed of the fact.

Will somebody tell us how the case stands?

MORE GREENBACKS.

A writer in the New York *Times* who is highly connected in that place, is very much exercised about the financial future of the country. He is in favor of a speedy return to specie payments and thinks all the ills of the country flow from a too free use of paper money and his very last remedy is a gravel lesson other people do not seem to be of his way of thinking. He says that, "organize it any sensible there is at this very moment a plot forming to press upon Congress at its next session the issue of one *hundred millions more of greenbacks*," under the plea that we cannot engage in the business of the country with the present sum of seven hundred millions. There is no secret about this scheme, it is talked of in more than one financial quarter. What is really going on the press, which of late has been almost unanimous in its urgent demand for measures toward resumption, has fallen under the spell, and no more is heard about specie resumption.

We do not take any pleasure in the screw of the *Times* correspondent, but it will, nevertheless, much delight us if Congress shall authorize the issue of a large additional amount of currency.

In the resumption of specie payments means a reduction of the amount of the circulating medium in the country, we are opposed to it for the present. It is a very convenient phrase for lawyers to decrease the amount of the circulating medium and thereby a shrinkage in values to force business to a standstill, but it means ruin to the producers. The debts that are now pressing upon our farmers and our railroads were contracted before the shrinkage, and the result will be if the shrinkage shall take place, that the farmer will not be able to pay the merchant, the merchant will not be able to pay the bank, and general ruin will pervade the whole producing country. Especially would it be unjust and unjust to force a resumption of specie payment just at the time when the grain of the West and the cotton of the South is going into market. It may suit New York and New England latitudes, but it will not suit us.

We are glad then to learn that there is a determination to press upon Congress the issue of one hundred millions more of greenbacks and that the talk about the resumption of specie payment is no more heard.

Senator Sumner has addressed a letter to his lecture agent canceling his engagements. The advice of his friends is given as his reason, and he adds: "Had this representation proceeded from a few only, or had my friends been divided or less strenuous, I should not, perhaps, have felt constrained as I do now by the unanimous judgment in letter and conversation, leaving me no alternative."

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. 4w

ELIHU BURRITT ON THE "RING PUBLIC."

One of the most remarkable articles we have recently come across is a contribution of the "Learned Blacksmith," Elihu Burritt to the pages of the *Christian Union*, a religious paper, edited by Henry Ward Beecher. His effort is to show that the Republic of our Fathers has sunk into a Ring-public of shoddy, sham and infamy.

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And who better than the people of Wilmington, from their own experience, know the awful horrors of the Yellow Fever.

Though Mr. Burritt calls upon the South to save the country from shoddy and *shoddyocracy* brought upon it by the so-called God-and-morality party, we doubt if the old-fashioned Southern race, which was essentially the growth of masterdom over slaves, could prevail, at this late day, over the Satan in Northern circles, political, religious, private and commercial.

Enough of the old stock and sentiments may remain to leven the rocking mass and save it from itself; but not until great punishments, much sorrow and a general downfall of Mammon worship, will there be a chance for the salvation of a people who have made a whipped rag their Bible, and a cocked hat their Providence, and a dollar their God.

Let us hear Mr. Burritt's article, and judge for ourselves.

The deadly transformation of our republic into a ring-public may be ascribed in a small degree, to the discovery and an element in the body politic which was never appreciated at its true value in the better days of our national vitality. It was then decried as a blight by the New England mind, and the whole Northern mind, indeed, while now seems to think that the suppression of that element was a triumph of the cause of freedom, truth and purity. Indeed, its entire extinction is regarded as a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The sentiment has become so prevalent that any subject one to the element decidedly to resent that an attempt to characterize the element that has been displaced by the political aristocracy of the South. I do not say that we need a Southern aristocracy, but we need one which shall be stable and conservative of its best characteristics, and we need imperatively, North as well as South, East and West. We need a class with as fine an instinct of honor and as high a sense of honor and a standard family dignity. England does not produce or the South claimed to produce a finer class of gentlemen than those of Massachusetts. Holly town-sons, Madisons, Lowndes, Pinckneys, Calhouns, Clays and Bentons, and other statesmen whom the South has contributed to the structure and glory of the nation, while they came from one side of Mason and Dixon's line on the other. We want men who shall walk through the halls of Congress and swear the flower of a blade-less and of a blameless thought, though each laid on every step were the business enterprises which other men of wealth pursue. Then this feeling would become additionally obnoxious by having it comes additionally obnoxious by stimulating what they call a "high sense of honor," a kind of horror or contempt for small and mean acts and ways." I like and thought, for a trafficking spirit and habit of mind, and for everlasting talk about the irrepressible dollar. It is these professions, this carriage and *pose* of mind and life, more than their absolute wealth, that render an aristocracy of this order so repugnant to the popular mind, and especially in America. For there is no country in the world where men compress sea, land and fire with more avidity for the aristocracy of abstract wealth than among us. Our railroad kings and merchant princes, stock jobbers, and other potentates in our moneyed world, constitute an aristocracy as rich in dollars as the nobility and gentry of England. And these enjoy a public estimation and exert an influence which five thousands with the ambition to attain the same position by the same or more questionable means. Thus an aristocracy of sheer wealth, however acquired, short of absolute crime, is the most popular order in American society. And the more this aristocracy retains and exhibits the spirit of what the French call *bourgeoisie*, the more popular and influential it becomes, because it remains in affinity, and on the same level of thought and purpose, with the great multitude of money-seekers.

Now, to a thoughtful, observant mind, nothing can be more evident and more disquieting than the fact that this kind of aristocratic *bourgeoisie* has come to the front as a ruling power in this country. It is a moneyed aristocracy, that thinks, plans and acts in the fullest spirit of *bourgeoisie*, without any pretension to that high sense of honor or punctilious *esprit de corps* which governs the department of an hereditary or landed gentry.—And it is a hard thing to say or believe, but an honest mind must believe it true, that this *bourgeoisie* *régime* only came into power at the suppression of that Southern aristocracy which we so energetically destroyed when it existed in the full maturity of its influence. Scarcely a family of the country, who have attained to their possession of purchased ancestors as far as fifty or two acres, and to which each century has added an increased wealth, but down with its historical traditions of the country, who pervades the entire nation, dominating national and State legislation, and touching with its golden wand the highest court of justice in the land. We have seen how this great republic has been transformed into a ring-republic, while the ... has been reduced to a political ... centres ... within a wide ... vision, has been ... centre.

Under ... first, the ... the village ... tiemates ... a grocer's ... ples. Follow ... ring from ... free and ... through ... gressional ... ington. Then ... rings, and ... to the ... Do the ... cings, what ... portation ... at the great ... with their ... the Credit Mobilier ... legislation ... favors they ... the pitch ... See what ... trust have ... tors the ... lucrative ... fraud. See ... litical and ... been ... the people. ... What the ... and we will ... our language ... certain meaning ... corrupt ... Washington ... Government ... Court of ... was ... Supreme Court ... Chief Justice ... gentleman whose ... to the service of ... county, has removed to a swamp near ... two horses, some provisions, ... and was grubbing ... Kilpatrick's men, who ... and ... the poor old man, ... Take the path ... your house, down ... the north ... and ... and ... and then a yankee bullet ... through his head! ... while the conquering ... Boots ... soil, went ... at home alone, ... his wife absent ... yards, his self-absent ... neighbor. He saw his gin ... and stables, barns and stables with ... the valuable contents burning to ... his dwelling ransacked, ... furniture, all the memorials ... years, destroyed or carried ... enemies, exulted by liquor ... them, and encouraged by ... desires, assisting with ... the work of ruin and ... He sat on his door-step ... and bound, and may be, defiant, and ... poor negro whom he had ... but who was forbidden in Lat... the Abbes where came jewelry, ... you shall suffer for this!" Those ... were unintelligible words, for a ... soldier ... without a word ... warning, shot him dead! The mark ... the deadly ball that passed through ... his body I have often seen, and is ... yet plainly discernible upon his piazza floor.

Five miles away lay that sick daughter; the mother watching at her bedside, her terrified little children around her, all in agony and despair at the bed-side death. And some "truly ... Her told the invaders that the husband and father, who early in the war had been taken prisoner and paroled, had violated his parole, and was ... concealed near his home with a ... quantity of money and valuables, all of which was an unfounded and base slander, as never was conceived or uttered by ... scoundrel or deserter.

Death was his doom, if caught! Philip ... warned Sherman's and Kilpatrick's men by hundreds ... and there, ... and around the bedside of that ... piteous, helpless, dying woman, deeds ... were done almost too horrible and ... devilish to name, too ... to dare for ...

A mulatto servant girl, who, ... of her race had either joined the ... invaders or taken flight to the woods, ... remained in faithful and devoted attendance upon her sick mistress, was seized and borne to an adjoining room, where the ineffable crime was committed by a dozen Yankee devils in succession! And while the girl's screams resounded through the house, while robbery and pillage went on, while everything valuable was ... then ... or destroyed—while a vast table store-house, within a hundred yards of the dwelling, was burning, a man wearing the marks of a field officer, and styled "Major" by his followers, said to that almost dying woman, as her terrified ... around her bed, "where's your husband, you G—d d— Secesh b—h?" "I don't know," she answered; "he's gone away, because he knew you would kill him." "You lie, d—n you! Tell me where he is or we will burn the house! Set fire to it, men! G—d d—n her, we'll make her talk." And then her little children, forgetting their fright and terror, went to those *brave men* appealing, begging, praying in their innocent and childlike manner for their mother's life—"oh! don't, don't burn up our poor sick mother!"

"To hell with you, you d—d rebel brats!" said a red-mouthed Pennsylvania Dutch devil, as he with his gory hand dealt the eldest little girl a terrible blow! and from the fright and agony of that moment the child yet suffers, and will while life lasts.

The wife and mother lived to see and recognize her husband; but the ordeal had been too great and trying for her—the bright light of reason had departed, her pure mind was darkened, and soon afterwards she died; one of the countless innocent victims who shall rise up at that Great Final Day as witnesses against him who conducted "The March to the Sea."

L.

Lillesville, N. C., Sept. 25th, 1873.

Transition in New Hanover.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The delay in giving relief to the oppressed tax-payers drags its slow and painful length along, as you perceive, in common with the many hundreds who are waiting upon the County Board. Why was the day, (17th inst.,) put so long? Was there no friend of the people on that Board last Monday night to rise up and demand an earlier day for considering the rights of those who are oppressed? Was the delay on purpose to prevent an appeal to the late of the Superior Court, which meets in three days after the report of the Commissioners? How about Commissioner Morris, who has expressed so much sympathy with the movement of the tax-payers when talking with some of the citizens? Has he become ... of the township assessors? Is he one of the three members of the Board of County Commissioners whom Mr. Thomas Williamson, of Holly township told us in June last that they had declared to him that they had no fear of the Legislature, or to that effect? Is he one of the eight ... Let this be recorded for future as well ... three members ... Is he a ... public character, ... liable gentleman ... Mr. William ... that the tax ... hands of the Sheriff ... *Register* ... *Herald* ... Wilmington ...

Visit of President Monroe to Wilmington.

In an old copy of the Raleigh *Minerva*, bearing date April 23d, we find a letter from Wilmington, giving an account of the visit of President Monroe and his suite to Wilmington, April 12th, 1819. A gentleman in this city who has read the account and who was then a boy of some thirteen years, has a distinct recollection of the event and of the flutter which it caused in our then little town.

The Presidential cortege was met about 12 miles from town, on the old Newbern road, somewhere near Scott's Hill, and escorted into the city by the Wilmington Light Horse, a volunteer organization, under the command of Lieut. Col. John Cowan, the father of Mrs. Col. Jas. G. Green, still a resident of this city. The entrance into the town was made on Market street, the President being on Fifth street. They then proceeded down Market to Front and up Front to the Wilmington Hotel, which stood on the site of the present Purcell House buildings, where the usual formalities of a grand reception were tendered to the President.

His Excellency was the guest, while here, of Robert Cochran, Esq., who resided on Second street, between Chestnut and Mulberry, in the building now known as the Davis house, and John C. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, and his lady received the hospitalities of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Sr., at the brick house now standing on the corner of Market and Third streets. Both of these buildings remain very nearly as they were at that time, now more than 54 years ago. It was on Thursday that the President arrived here and on Friday, accompanied by Judge Murphy, he paid a visit to Wrightsville. On his return he partook of a dinner with the citizens at the Wilmington Hotel and the next day left this place on the steamer *Eagle*, for Fort Johnson (Smithville) from whence he proceeded immediately to Georgetown, S. C.

The entire account of this visit is so interesting that we have concluded to copy it here complete, as it appears in the *Minerva*, beginning at the correspondence between His Excellency and Hanson Kelley, Esq., Magistrate of Police at that time. It is as follows:

The inhabitants of Wilmington ... wait on you to express their high sense of the honor done them by your visit to this town, in your journey through the Southern States. Objects of no ordinary kind have called for the exertions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, we had the pleasure of ... the fortunate ... still in duty, ... and ... all her gifts; and, ... separate ... any other part of ... the state, with the contentment of ever ... rising ... felt and ... the expedition ... conducive ... will ... and we trust, under your auspices, to foster the cause of the ... and ... civil ... which ... should ... ever ... with the ... of their objects, ... and now, to your person, ... not ignorant of the talents and ... that adorn your character.

... sounds of our country have ... ... services, in the various ... and publications ... have ... which ... Your ... sentiments ... the principles of administration ... which you are now ... public ...

... the ... trace, from the most ... choice of the Colonel, the ... a grateful people would ... attended our retreat to the relaxation of domestic enjoyment. Regretting the allurements of ease, you have engaged in a new succession of fatigue and privation, exhibiting an example for imitation, to public functionaries of all denominations.

Events, the most propitious, have rendered your administration an epoch of national security and aggrandizement. The united voice of your country, from Maine to Mexico, proclaim the wisdom of councils honorable to you; and in their result, glorious to our extended empire.

May a benign Providence continue His blessings on your endeavors to promote the public weal; and may you, sir, be the object of His peculiar care and protection.

HANSON KELLEY,
Wilmington, April 5th, 1819.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

On the principle on which I have thought it proper to visit our Atlantic frontier, this town, with its relation to the ocean, had a just claim to attention. It was always my intention to visit it when I should be able to examine the Southern coast; and I am ... gratified in having done it so, in addition to the satisfaction of having performed an interesting part of my public duty, it has afforded me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with a portion of my fellow-citizens, whose kind reception and cordial ... I shall always recollect with great interest. To secure you in peace, and all the advantages in common, which ... Providence has enabled you to enjoy, and all the protection in war, to which your situation may expose you, are objects which will never fail to receive the unwearied attention of the General Government, in all its branches, according to their respective powers. On my exertions, in those concerns which fall within the department which I have the honor to fill, you may confidently rely. In the late event to which you allude, I concur in all the favorable anticipations which you have suggested of its happy effects on the best interests of our country. In contemplating this epoch, we must all derive ... satisfaction from the reflection that it was the result of an ... by which our differences were settled with a friendly power, and our peace secured against ... in support of early interruption, on ... conditions ... to both parties.

... I ... to every ... with me ... favorable ... I have ... confidence ... I have ... public ...

To HANSON KELLEY, Esq.
Magistrate of Police, Wilmington.

The following ... at the ... given in honor of the President of the United States, Hanson Kelley, Esq., Magistrate of Police, presided, assisted by Robert Cochran, Esq., as Vice-President; Collector of the Customs of the District of Cape Fear:

1. *Our Country*—The virtue and patriotism of her citizens will be the ... of her prosperity.

2. *The Constitution of the United States*—The wise provision of independent States, against foreign aggression and domestic collision.

3. *The Commerce of the United States*—May no local jealousies or distinction ever defeat that unity of sentiment and action, so inseparable from our true interest.

4. *The Memory of George Washington*—The grateful recollection of his services and virtues, is identified with the existence of the Republic.

5. *The Revolutionary Soldier and Patriot*—The blessings of representative government, diffused and diffusing, proclaim the happy results of their glorious achievements.

6. *The Militia*—An armed and disciplined population, in obedience to the law, the safe and unexampled test of the sovereignty of the people.

7. *The Judiciary of the United States*—A salutary restraint upon diversity of opinions and construction of the term of our original compact.

8. *The Memory of Blakely*—Our townsman; the star spangled banner floated o'er his grave, and on his fate are recorded the triumphs of our country.

9. *South America*—Regeneration to the Spanish character, and independent government to our continental friends.

10. *Foreign Powers*—Our policy and dispositions are pacific. May this be reciprocated, and our intercourse with the world be an interchange of benefits.

11. *Domestic Manufactories*—Their judicious encouragement will give independence to our national character and accelerate our prosperity.

12. *The Heads of Departments.*

13. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

Volunteer toasts—The President being asked for a toast, gave the following:

The State of North Carolina—Always a virtuous and highly respected member of the Union.

After the President retired,

One Distinguished Guest—We feel honored and gratified on the occasion which permits us to blend in our acknowledgement and respect to our Chief Magistrate, the courtesies of social intercourse.

By the Secretary of War.

The City of Wilmington—May it be as distinguished for its commercial prosperity, as it is for its natural advantages.

The Secretary having retired, J. R. London, Esq., gave the following:

Col. Calhoun—The able advocate of internal improvements—The energetic head of the War Department.

By General Jesup Once—To the Wilmington district—An able representation of its interest and integrity in our National Congress.

By Judge Murphy—Prosperity to the commerce of Cape Fear.

By Col. Cowan—The heroes of New Orleans—General Andrew Jackson.

By ... Esq.—The ...

By ... Esq.—The ... and ... Baron De Kalb, the ... and ... foreigner who fell in the battle of Camden gallantly fighting in defence of our liberties.

By Gen. Hall, Esq.—May the power of our constitutions extend over through the Union.

By Wm. B. Meares, Esq.—The Government of the United States—It is as far above all other governments as the zenith is above the nadir.

By Alfred Moore, Esq.—The pursuit of our Republican institutions. They have been stamped in the blood of our Fathers, and may they ever find support in the bravery, patriotism and intelligence of their sons.

LOCAL.

Postponement of the Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association met last evening at the Purcell House. After mature deliberation it was unanimously resolved to postpone the Fair until December 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. This action was deemed advisable on account of the financial crisis now disturbing the business of this section.

The Committee have assurances that at that time many attractions will be added to the Fair which it would be impossible at this time to prepare. It is proposed on the part of the citizens to donate a handsome purse for the trial of speed, and a Grand Tournament, in full Knightly armor, to be followed by a Ball at night, as well as a Gift Concert and a Shooting Match, will be among the attractions of the occasion.

We hope in due season that all these matters, now in active preparation, will be announced as fully consummated.

A Fisherman Drowned.

About sunrise on the Thursday of last week, the 24 inst., a white man and two negroes went in a canoe from Capt. A. Brown's landing, on the lower Lockwood's Folly river, to go to one of the fisheries on the beach. One of the negroes, Hanson Vines, from Pitt county, who was sitting on one of the two barrels they carried, was told to pull one of two dogs to him, in order to give more room, and in doing so fell overboard. The other negro held out his oar, which was caught hold of by Hanson, and was pulled astern, with the injunction to hold on until a boat from a schooner then at the landing could come to his rescue, but instead of waiting the man grappled the boat and turned her over, spilling men and dogs into the river, who saved themselves by swimming, and, strange to say, Hanson, although a good swimmer, went down and was drowned. The body was recovered the next morning and inquest held. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts.

Robeson Superior Court.

The Fall term of Robeson Superior Court, His Honor, Judge Clark presiding, convened at Lumberton last Monday. The past week has been a very busy one and the Court adjourned yesterday until to-morrow, to which time the Grand Jury, of which Mr. Alex. McLeod is Foreman, took a recess, from Friday.

Last week there were 48 cases disposed of, of which 15 were convicts, the Grand Jury found 60 true bills and 40 not true bills.

Clark Presnale, an escaped convict from the South Carolina Penitentiary, was convicted of stealing a watch from Hector McNeill. Judgement was suspended and the prisoner was ordered returned to the authorities in South Carolina.

The Shoffner-Revam ... appeared, in obedience to an order by telegraph, with Redwine, a witness for the State in custody. Redwine was transferred to the custody of the Sheriff of Robeson county.

Aubrey Locust was convicted of an assault and battery, with a knife, on the person of his brother, William Locust.

A man named Jones was convicted of selling dirt and sticks for corn, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Thos. James Dial, for murder, trial is set for to-morrow. When that is concluded, W. H. Bagley will be tried for the same offence.

The Court will continue all of this week, and will be occupied during that time entirely in the trial of criminal cases. There is no chance for the civil docket.

S. B. Atwell, Postmaster at Winchester, Va., has been removed because he failed to get up a satisfactory meeting for the Grant candidate for Governor—all of which is in accordance with the civil service rules.

COOING IN VAIN.

"I don't see why it would be wrong for me to know what is in that will."

The speaker was a bright, handsome girl of seventeen—Rena Crocker—the grand-daughter of rich old Squire Crocker, whose death a day or two before had brought sorrow to few hearts. Two grandchildren—Horace Warton and Rena—were his only relatives, and constituted his family. Horace was as mean of act and disposition as the old man himself. Rena was a beauty, and an amiable girl when she chose. Young as she was, Rena was a worldly-minded coquette to the very core already. She had resolved to get well married—that is to say, to some person of wealth and station both together if possible, but the former preferably, and then to enjoy herself at the utmost swing of fashionable dissipation and luxury for the remainder of her existence.

"I don't see how it would be any harm," continued Rena, "as I wouldn't know anything but read it, and there's no denying what it might be tampered with by that rascally cousin of mine of his property to me, but the ... saying what notion the old fool may have got into his head."

Rena was alone in her chamber. To think was to act with her. She knew that a will drawn up and signed by the old man a year before his death was in the desk in the dingy old library. She had often seen it, and wondered what were the contents so closely sealed from her eyes. It was dusk, and as she stole along through the dreary hall she half relented, and finally paused on the threshold of the room she was seeking. Then, chiding herself for her weakness, she stole in, got the key of her grandfather's desk, and opened the drawer. There lay the will, sealed as she had often seen it.

"But I'm no better off than before," she muttered. "I can't open it."

It was useless to peep into its folds—only detached words could be seen. But Rena was not inclined to be baffled in her curiosity. And she was as ... Lighting a gas-jet, she ... the large wax seal. Then, with the blade of a pocket-knife, she carefully ... It was done. ... opened it ... before her. ... carefully ... and ... pocket. ... pleasure was ... fact that ... left her a sole ... purpose of this ... Warton. Her ... over the will ... and ... Rena ... Horace was angry. He cursed his dead relative roundly, until the lawyer reminded him that curses were useless.

"But what can I do, ... ?" he asked.

"I'll tell you. The will is to be read on Saturday two days from this. In the meantime ask Rena to marry you."

"But she would ... she hates me."

"It's your only chance, and is worth the trial."

"Suddenly a thought struck him. "She's ... in my possession. ... the ... The old ... signature ... two ... witnesses. Has your cousin ...

"No. I think ... a ... Then, believe, ... you ... only chance to pay ... ...

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1873.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

We are indebted to our friend, Dr. A. J. Johnson, of Herringville, for a large club of subscribers at that place, with additions to our large list at Harrell's Store, Taylor's Ferry and Magnolia. These, with other [illegible] extended lists at the [illegible] cially at Burgaw, [illegible] Journal, at the half [illegible] the newspaper [illegible] localities.

Mr. Johnson [illegible] ized agent of the [illegible] tion, and we [illegible] an excellent [illegible]

A CLOSE, WAY O[illegible] RESIGN

A [illegible] to one of our North [illegible] Secretary [illegible] that he was [illegible] the fact that [illegible] the Post [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1873.

LOCAL.

The Cotton Crop in Onslow and Duplin.

A correspondent writing us from Onslow county says:

It does seem to me that the cotton crop is to be cut too high. I have seen the crop in this county and in Duplin and I am sure it is cut off by one-third more than one-third to one-half. I had thirty-five acres that I expected would make from 400 to 800 lbs. of cotton, in the first of August, and it was thought by all who saw it at the time that the whole field would not go from 400 to 600 lbs. of lint. I can now see that it is cut off one-half.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

A Full Report of the Proceedings of Fayetteville Presbytery, held at Laurinburg, last Week.

LAURINBURG, N. C., Oct. 3, '73.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The Fayetteville Presbytery, which was announced to hold here, was opened at Laurinburg Church, on last Thursday, the 2d inst., with a sermon by Rev. Jos. Caruthers, of Philadelphia. We are indebted for the following particulars to a much esteemed friend, Rev. J. McPherson, Stated Clerk of the Assembly.

Fourteen Ministers and twenty-three Ruling Elders were present when the roll was called. Rev. Jos. Evans was elected Moderator and Rev. N. T. Cowden and Mr. Wm. A. Smith temporary Clerks.

Mr. John McAdam Rose, a Licentiate under the care of the Presbytery, was dismissed to place himself under the care of the Presbytery of East Hanover, Virginia, with a view to ordination from the Church of Portsmouth, Virginia.

The Committee on Education reported six young men in Theological Seminaries, one teaching school and one in Davidson College. The funds raised for this object, during the year, in bonds, amounted to $892.77.

The number of candidates for the Ministry was seven.

Melrose Church, Robeson county, North Carolina, was selected as the place for holding the Spring session, on Wednesday before the third Sabbath in April, 1874, at 11 o'clock, and Rev. J. McPherson designated for the sermon.

The Treasurer of the Presbytery, Mr. A. McMillan, of Fayetteville, N. C., reports his collections from April 1st, 1872, to October 1st, 1873, the following funds, viz:

Foreign Missions	$ 373 67
Education	98 18
Sustentation	178 53
Publication	177 43
Presbyterian Fund	231 00
For Evang. list Fund	76 86
Total collected	$1,237 67

The Committee to organize a new Church in Harnett county, N. C., reported that they had discharged that duty, and that the Church be named "Ebe Branch."

There are now sixty-seven Churches in the Presbytery and nineteen Ministers.

Mr. L. W. Currie, a licentiate under the care of this Presbytery, was dismissed, at his own request, to place himself under the care of the Presbytery of Montgomery, Va.

There has been preaching each day at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. The meetings have all been largely attended. The weather is delightful and the citizens are kind and hospitable.

The Presbytery adjourned S turday evening.

Your correspondent attended service yesterday Sunday morning, but was unable to obtain a seat inside of the church, it being densely packed inside with ladies, the gentlemen generously giving way for the n. Rev. Mr. Hill conducted the morning services in the church. In consequence of the insufficiency of room in the church, Rev. McBride held services in the open air, for the benefit of those who were unable to obtain a seat in the church. We understand the "outsiders," can of course only speak to our knowledge of Mr. McBride's effort. We have heard, however, Mr. Hill's effort spoken of in the most flattering terms.

Mr. McBride is a man of very impressive appearance, the figure is well proportioned. He pleaded the sinner's cause from the path of wickedness and sin to that of righteousness and good; that they had to choose between death and life was evident; that it was not too late to choose the only true and living God and be saved, but following Satan they would, sooner or later, inevitably perish.—"Remember God's severe, just wrath, Adam and Eve's sin, Adam and Eve's punishment, how many temptations they have to battle into requisition all their strength and force to overcome, that they did not overcome, the whole race was condemned to death, totally depraved." He also preached from the Church last night. His text was taken from the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians, 13th verse, Matthew 25th chapter, 46th verse. Let us all let labor and duty taken and I will give you a text to preach from." He had a fine text to preach from, and sufficient to say, he handled the subject with evident ability and care. There has been a great deal of interest manifested in this religious gathering, and all are expressing their desire of determination.

Yours truly,

COUNTRYMAN.

Ex-President Davis, who has been very ill at the Galt House, Louisville, for several weeks is now reported convalescent.

Things are getting mixed. At the Lincoln County Republican Convention another day the usual resolutions were passed glorifying the party because it put down the war and put down the rebellion, and a candidate for Sheriff was nominated who, according to *The Lincoln Herald*, "did his town a patriotic service during the war, for which his fellow-townsmen will never cease to honor him." The "patriotic service" thus described. His town had to raise 62 men for its quota, and voted $700 each, making $43,400. The candidate for Sheriff, who was then Superintendent of the town, "found that in Alba as there had been 62 volunteers in excess of the quota needed in that city, and by management and paying only $700 he procured those 62 volunteers to be turned over and passed to the credit of his town, and thus saved the taxpayers $62,000." There is patriotism for you.

Death of a Little Christian Hero.

We find the following touching allusion to the death of a little boy twelve years of age, in the local columns of the Memphis Appeal of Tuesday:

EDITORS APPEAL:—I thank you for publishing my note of yesterday. We have hurried a little here. Johnny was twelve years of age. He knew that he was dying. He spoke to his sick sisters, and asked each to forgive him for anything he had done wrong. They answered, "Yes, darling." Then said Johnny: "I forgive you anything you ever did to me. Thank God! I am now ready to go to heaven." He had been a member of the First Methodist Church nearly twelve months,—He loved the house of God. Thanks to Col. Snowden, of this city, for an unsolicited donation of five dollars toward Johnny's burial.

E. C. SLATER.

For the Journal.

Internal Revenue—What goes With the Money—Stealing Somewhere.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The following is a copy of a circular letter received by one of our merchants, from Supervisor Perry, relative to his tax for 1871-72. Mr. Fulcher received the letter concerning his tax for 1871 one night, and the next night a similar one concerning his tax for 1872. I need scarcely say that he is disgusted with such letters and indignant that such reports should have been sent to Washington City in his case, when he held the receipt of Dr. S. P. Wright for his taxes in full for both years.—Here is the letter of Supervisor Perry:

2d N. C., 4,950.

OFFICE SUP'T INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOR N. C., S. C. GA., FLA. VA. AND WEST VIRGINIA,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 8, 1873.

MR. A. J. FULCHER, Beaufort, N. C.:

SIR:—You were assessed an Internal Revenue tax, amounting to $90, as liquor and tobacco dealer, for the year 1872. The Collector of your District has applied to the Internal Revenue Office, at Washington, D. C., and had said amount *charged to his credit*, on the ground that you have never paid the tax and that it was uncollectable.

This abatement does not relieve you from the liability to pay the tax wherever called upon to do so.

You will confer a favor by answering the following questions in the blank space left for the purpose after each query.

Then follow the questions which Mr. Fulcher is requested to answer. I give the questions with the answers returned to the Supervisor by Mr. Fulcher:

1st. Have you ever paid the tax in question?

Answer—I have.

2d. If paid, have you the receipt of the Collector or his deputy for the tax?

Answer—I have.

3d. Are you insolvent now, and were you so at the time said tax was due and payable?

Answer—I am not, and never have been.

Mr. Eli W. Saunders, one of the most substantial men in our county, received a similar letter from the same source, concerning his Revenue tax for 1871, and how many more have been sent to other parties, I know not. Mr. Saunders held receipts also from Dr. S. P. Wright. I have not gone about to inquire how many such letters have been received by parties in this town and county, but I think that I can safely assert that there is not a delinquent in the county, and yet in the two cases to which I have called attention, it appears that the sum of $90 found its way into somebody's pocket this side the coffers of Uncle Sam. Thus it is the money goes! The people are taxed beyond all precedent, and for what? How much of the revenue collected by loyal agents ever finds its way into the Treasury of the United States? What has been done heretofore in this State, to punish defaulting Revenue officers? "The best Government the sun ever shone upon" certainly has a great partiality for very bad men for office.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

From the News and Courier.

The Fall of the South Carolina University.

A few days ago the Hon. R. W. Barnwell, who had been chairman of the faculty since the re-organization of the institution after the war, and Dr. Faber, the Professor of Modern Languages, were removed by the trustees of the University of South Carolina, who, it is needless to say, are Radical politicians. The next step was to admit a colored man as a student. This led, as it was desired and intended to lead, to the resignation of Professors LaBorde, Talley and Gibbes, Professor LaBorde had filled his chair in the college for more than thirty years. No one of the old school of professors remains in the University. The only professors whom the people know at all are Dr. John Lyrch, the Professor of Materia Medica, and Mr. C. D. Melton, the Professor of Law, who were appointed under the new régime, and do not, we presume, intend to give up their places. The University is dead killed by the Radical doctrinaires, who have destroyed the public credit and brought shame upon the financial honor of the State; who have made a stew of the public offices and of the legislative halls a den of thieves. And these men put on record their opinions in a series of resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the University on Friday. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That this board accepts the resignations of M. LaBorde, M. D., A. N. Talley, M. D., and R. W. Gibbes, M. D., as professors of the University of South Carolina, and in accepting the same this board deems it due to the public to place upon record their conviction that the resignations of the gentlemen were caused by the admission, as a student of the medical department of the university, of the Hon. Henry E. Hayne, a gentleman of irreproachable character, against whom the said professors can suggest no objection except, in their opinion, his race; and recognizing this as the cause of these resignations, this board cannot regret that a spirit so hostile to the welfare of our State, as well as to the dictates of justice and the claims of our common humanity, will no longer be represented in the University, which is the common property of all our citizens, without distinction of race.

Against Henry E. Hayne, the excuse for the trouble, we have not a word to say. His character is good enough. But he is a colored man, and it is contrary to every dictate of reason, as well as to every sentiment of race, that whites and blacks should sit in the same school together. The colored man is made by the law the political equal of the white man, but in no other respect is he so equal to him.—It is useless to mince words about it.

The Symptoms of Health.

Health has its symptoms as well as disease. The clear eye, the fresh complexion, the steady hand, the firm step, the unclouded brain, briskness of spirits, and a disposition to look on the bright side of anything are indications that the animal machinery is in perfect working order. Happy are they whose running gear of life is in this excellent condition, and fortunate too are they who know how to bring it into such a condition if disarranged.—All who have experienced or witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative there exists a specific principle which withers the very source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure. *E Pluribus Unum* might be aptly inscribed on the label, for the preparation is a plurality of remedies condensed into one irresistible antidote. deod&weow

Fitzhugh Lee sends to the Alexandria *Gazette* the following letter from George Washington, written over 120 years ago, and addressed to "Wm. Fauntleroy, Sr., in Richmond," the brother of "Miss Betsy," referred to:

MAY 20, 1752. SIR—I should have been down long before this, but my business in Frederick detained me somewhat longer than I expected, and immediately upon my return from thence, I was taken with a violent pleurisy, which has reduced me very low; but purpose, as soon as I gain my strength, to wait on Miss Betsy, in hopes of a revocation of the former cruel sentence, and see if I can meet with any alteration in my favor. I have inclosed a letter to her, which should be much obliged to you for the delivery of it. I have nothing to add but my best respects to your good lady and family, and that I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

VICK & MEBANE,
Cotton Factors,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 16, 1873.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The pressure in money still continues to restrict the movement of produce and merchandise, and there is no important change to note since our last in the condition of commercial affairs. The recent panic has dealt a severe blow to speculative operations, and business is confined principally to strictly legitimate operations. Though no great improvement in financial affairs have occurred during the week, yet there is a prospect of an early brightening, and our northern exchanges, where the panic still continues to some extent, have taken a hopeful feeling for the future, and from them we extract the following remarks on the outlook. The New York *Commercial and Shipping List* says:

"Monetary affairs are gradually returning to their old channels, and confidence is slowly increasing. The banks are now quite generally paying out currency when it is required; and, by way of remittances from the country, or deposits from customers, a good deal is coming in daily. A continuance and an increase of this reciprocal movement is all that is needed to restore financial matters to their normal condition. Business interests, however, are more or less cramped for funds necessary to meet their requirements, which at this season of the year are very large, and, as a consequence, the volume of the home trade continues comparatively light. The export movement, though less active than last week, keeps up to fair proportions, in consideration of the demand for Gold and Exchange, these items having been partially offset by lower rates of freight to foreign ports on some of the principal staples, and a decline in prices. With liberal exportations, and a corresponding decrease of importations, the trade balance is working steadily in our favor."

And the Baltimore *Gazette* adds:

"The almost total cessation of country remittances owing to the derangement of domestic exchanges; the inability to realize upon produce in hand, and to sell exchange based upon shipments, are among the natural causes of this mercantile stringency, and as these causes cease to operate this distress will pass away.

Of course there are always unsound houses at all times of business and a general or particular pressure causes such, from time to time, to go down. No better proof of the soundness of the general mercantile community need be required than the very few failures which have occurred, and even if we should be called upon to note other manifestations of this kind it would not cause for alarm. A few cases of sporadic fever does not make an epidemic.

The week has been one of apprehension, without untoward result, and as apprehension begets precaution we may safely conclude that the situation is improved. This is unquestionably the case in financial circles, and with the forbearance and accommodation of the banks it will be so with the mercantile community."

At the close of the week we notice a general improved condition of affairs, and though financial arrangements are not in excellent condition as yet, there is a revival of business and at our writing to-day there is more confidence exhibited than has been noticed for several weeks past. Our country producers could aid considerably in the relief of the money market by sending in their produce (which we may add is securing high prices at present) and the wheel of commerce would soon revolve with increasing velocity if the merchants and factors had stocks in their hands to realize on. This at present is the drawback, which is adding to the pressure of monetary troubles, and the only way to relieve the situation is to place in the hands of the factors the produce to realize funds on, and this will certainly increase the flow of currency. At the "Exchange" this week the attendance of "country and factors" was large, but there was no speculative demand of any importance and "options" were not operated in. "spots" were in some demand but there was only a small stock in receivers' hands and sales to a large extent received a restriction. SPIRITS TURPENTINE ruled very steady through the early part of the week with some slight improvement on former rates but no important changes were effected up to Tuesday when there was an advance of 2 cents, and since the market has been steady with a gradual increasing strength to the tone and small advances of prices. ROSIN. There has been only a light demand prevailing for rosins and in the absence of any speculative demands there was only a small enquiry for "spots" and even this light demand was restricted by the small stock in receivers' hands. Strained does not exhibit any marked increase of prices, but the future outlook is more favorable and the arrival of numerous vessels and the large export movement has induced a firmer feeling. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Has been very steady with no fluctuations or change of prices. There has been a steady demand for the article and the receipts were taken on arrival by the distillers. TAR—Has also ruled very quiet and steady without interruption of prices. COTTON—Under unfavorable cablegrams and telegraphic advices, has been subjected to a considerable decline, and even at the close there is a depressed feeling in the market. GRAIN—Is quiet and unchanged in prices. OATS—Are steady. PEASCOTTON nominal and CORN is without change. DRY GOODS—So far the trade in this line has been less depressed by the financial troubles than most other branches of business and this week there seems to be a revival from the falling off that occurred last week. Some of our large jobbing houses report considerable increase in their sales, and larger receipts of currency. Prices have not been materially affected, in fact there are no leading articles which can be quoted lower, but cash buyers could undoubtedly obtain a larger discount on their bills. The tendency of the troubles in financial circles have a tendency to check imports and production, and consequently the trade do not look for any material decline in staple articles of woolen and cotton fabrics, especially as the raw materials keep up well. MONEY—The money market has eased up considerably during the current week and depositors have been able to receive more accomodations at the banks. Currency continues scarce but the flow is more general and in a few weeks a decided improvement is anticipated in the supply. The banks are discounting and renewing notes for either a long or short periods at the usual rates of discount.

The special features of the week and the changes of prices of the principal articles of produce and merchandise are reviewed as follows:

COTTON—In cotton there has been no lack of animation this week, and the movement was large, but under the influence of the decline at the great markets and the increase of receipts at the ports, there was a break on Monday, and since then there has been a decline of 1 to 1¼ cent., with a dull and easy feeling prevailing to-day at the close of our writing. The receipts at our ports are more liberal and for the week were 827 bales, which show up larger than any week of the present season. It is generally believed that there will be a further decline, owing to the increased receipts at the ports, and the large estimates of an increased production this season. The *Financial Chronicle* gives the following on the decline:

"Financial affairs the past week, although steadily gaining, have not shown any rapid or marked improvement; consequently commercial interests have continued without much apparent life, the difficulties in the way of the movement of merchandize being aggravated by this delayed recovery in monetary circles. Cotton has shared in the general stagnation, showing however but slight fluctuations, though the strength and character of the demands have been variable. Monday there was a good inquiry for export, but little else was done. Tuesday was dull. Wednesday there was more doing for export, with a fair business for consumption. To-day shippers were embarrassed by the lower rates for gold and exchange, and spinners purchased sparingly, and as a result prices fell off per cent. Offerings during the week were limited, and Liverpool has been festive and higher, while the receipts have averaged scarcely more than half as large as last year; these facts have supported the market, notwithstanding the actual business done has been so small. For future delivery, until to-day, increased strength has been developed for the early months, with a good degree of activity, while the later months have varied but little, not showing any considerable activity. In fact, there has been little disposition to speculate upon the general result of the crop. But for this and the next two months there has been a strong inclination to secure supplies, and we are under the impression that most of the purchases for October, November and December have been by parties who will want the cotton. To-day the market was dull and weak, the whole turn of affairs being toward lower prices."

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the receipts for the seven days have reached 45,746 bales against 52,676 bales last week, 40,929 bales the previous week and 23,673 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 192,784 bales against 318,038 bales for the same period of 1872, showing a decrease since September 1, 1873, of 125,274 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 16,700 bales, of which 13,279 were to Great Britain, 850 to France, and 2,581 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 134,714 bales. The sales for the week were 880 bales at the following figures: 14, 14 , 14 , 15, 15 , 15 , 15 , 16, 16 , 16 , 16 , 17, 17 cents (?). We quote as follows:

Ordinary	12 cents.
Good Ordinary	14 "
Strict Good Ordinary	15 "
Low Middling	15 "
Middling	15 "
Strict Middling	16 "

ROSIN. Notwithstanding the continued stringency of money and the riskiness which has prevailed, the market remains about as last quoted and may be called fairly steady at the most. In the absence of any speculative demand there was not so much trading as usual, and transactions for forward delivery were limited and few. There was an improved enquiry for spot to-day, but even for this there was no great demand, and the limited enquiry prevailing was restricted by the small stock in first hands. The market is substantially more favorably situated than at our last writing and the future outlook is more encouraging. In the first place, the monetary troubles have caused a considerable decline of receipts and there has during the crisis been no week when exports were not large. The stock is much reduced and with a number of vessels due and in port, there is a probability that there will for the future be a steady decline of stock. At the "Exchange" there was a large attendance daily, and there was more trading done on the floor than for several weeks past. The special features of the market and the movement of the week as reviewed is, as follows: Friday, Strained opened dull and there was a feeling of distrust exhibited by buyers, and there was no sales reported. Saturday the dullness continued, which resulted in a decline of 5 cents on Strained with sales of 500 bbls. delivered, at $2 30. There were sales also this day of 237 bbls. No. 2 at $2 35. Saturday there was some improvement of feeling but no advances were gained. The sales were 500 bbls. Strained, delivered, at $2 30 and 700 bbls. P. N. T. Tuesday the market was quiet with sales of 350 bbls Strained at $2 30. Wednesday the views of buyers and sellers were apart and there were no transactions reported. To-day, at the close of our writing, Strained is quoted steady at $2 20 ₱ bbl.

No. 2—There was only a very light enquiry for this grade during the week and transactions were small. Sales were reported of a small lot on Saturday at figures a fair average above Strained.

No. 1 and Pales.—The demand which prevails for these grades is confined to the small orders received. There is not much taken for speculation and transactions are quite limited. The market is written steady at the quotations given below.

The receipts for the week 7,488 bbls. against 5,900 bbls. for last week show an increase of 1,588 bbls. The exports for the week 24,943 bbls. against 13,281 bbls. for last week, also show an increase of 11,662 bbls. The stock in yard is 53,938 bbls. and afloat 12,932 bbls. against 66,643 bbls. in yard and 18,282 bbls. afloat for last week:

We quote as follows:

Strained	$2 30
No. 2	2 35
Extra No. 2	2 40
Low No. 1	2 45
No. 1	2 50
Extra No. 1	2 75
Low Pale	3 00
Pale	3 25@3 50
Window Glass	4 00@4 25

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There has been some movement in the market this week, but the receipts were light and business was restricted for this cause and also by the disposition of receivers to sell for cash, which, in the present state of finances, it was hard to do. This article is coming forward very slowly, but this is occasioned, doubtless, by the financial disturbances, as there is some accumulation of stock in the country. The market ruled very steady Friday and Saturday at 38 cents, with some movement daily at these figures. Monday evening, however, there was some improvement of feeling displayed, and an advance of cent was gained. Tuesday morning the market opened quiet and steady at 38 cents, but soon afterwards advanced to 39 cents, and at noon, at the "Exchange," again advanced to 40 cents. The firmness continued Wednesday morning, and a further advance of cent was obtained. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our report, the market is quoted steady at 40 cents. The receipts for the week, 2,000 casks, against 1,397 casks for last week, show an increase of 642 casks. The exports for the week, 1,419 casks, against 1,597 casks for last week, show an increase of 2,522 casks. The stock in market is 8,618 casks, against 10,481 casks for last week. The sales reported for the last week were as follows:

Friday	151 casks at 38 cts.	₱ gal.	
Saturday	200 " " 38 "	" "	
Monday	180 " " 38 "	" "	
Do	50 " " 38 "	" "	
Tuesday	98 " " 39 "	" "	
Do	581 " " 40 "	" "	
Wednesday	100 " " 40 "	" "	
Thursday	10 " " 40 "	" "	

TAR. The extraordinary dull trade that has prevailed for the past few weeks begins to brighten as the monetary troubles are relieved, and this week the market has been uniform and steady, with a good demand for export and ready sale of all receipts offering at the market rates. There were no essential changes of prices, but towards the close of the week there is more demand prevailing, and at the close of our writing to-day the market is steady at $2 50 ₱ bbl. The receipts, 410 bbls., against 523 bbls. for last week, show a small decline. The exports for the week, 521 bbls., against 732 bbls. for last week, show a small decrease. The stock in market is 978 bbls., against 908 bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	51 bbls. at	$2 50	per bbl.
Do	100 "	2 65	"
Saturday	104 "	2 50	"
Monday	144 "	2 50	"
Tuesday	108 "	2 50	"
Wednesday	75 "	2 50	"
Thursday	50 "	2 50	"

In order.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market has been quiet during the week, but has experienced no important change from our previous quotations. The receipts are not equal to the consumptive wants of distillers, and there is some restriction of manufacturing, but to no great extent, as the arrivals are about equally distributed, and operations are checked only for three or four days at a time. At the close of our report to-day the market is quoted steady at $4 50 for hard and $4 to 4 50 for yellow dip and virgin. The receipts for the week, 975 bbls. against 1,036 bbls. for last week show a decrease of only 77 bbls. The exports for the week were 375 bbls., and the stock in market is 1,075 bbls. against 2,106 bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Hard	Yellow Dip	Virgin
Friday	51	4 00	3 00	3 00
Saturday	135	4 00	3 00	3 00
Monday	175	4 00	3 00	3 00
Tuesday	150	4 00	3 00	3 00
Wednesday	175	4 00	3 00	3 00
Thursday	125	4 00	3 00	3 00

GRAIN. There is nothing new developed itself in any branch of the Grain trade of the week, and the market for the most part is not quotably changed. CORN. Has been in fair demand with a liberal export movement, and a good consumptive demand, but beyond the usual channels of trade there were no features. There were no cargo arrivals and consequently we are without transactions to form an opinion as to the correct state of the market but from the best information gained, we quote cargoes firmer at 80 to 85 cents ₱ bushel as per quality. No new corn has arrived as yet, but there are indications of an early arrival of the new grain and it is thought until this begins to come in, that there will be no decided alteration in the quotations of the market. The receipts from northern ports continue ample to meet the demands and there is little scarity of supply. Quotations from store are not materially changed, but there is a stronger feeling, and small orders would probably be filled at a slight advance. The receipts for the week 15,900 bushels against 14,435 bushels for last week show an increase of 1,535 bushels and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 6,100 bushels; from New York, 3,000 bushels; from Baltimore, 4,000 bushels; per schr. Ben from New York 2,500 bushels; and by Wil. & Weldon rail road 300 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 92½@95 cents for yellow, mixed and white as to quality per bushel, highest figures including sacks. OATS—Are also quoted a fraction higher in the absence of receipts and a slight falling off of stock. The demand is principally local and few orders are being received from the country. Dealers are selling from store at 67½@72½ cents per bushel, sacks included. PEAS—There is no stock of peas and very light receipts have induced a firmer feeling. We quote nominally as follows: Cow $1 60, Clay $1 60@$1 65, and White $1 75@$1 85 ₱ bushel. RICE—The market is well supplied and the demand is confined principally to the local trade.

CORN MEAL—The market is steady and unchanged. The city mills are supplying the demands at 97½c.@$1 00 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market continues to be affected by the financial troubles, and we have to report a further decline of Western bulk and boxed meats. There is only a limited demand for this article, and the stock here is ample to meet all demands until the new cure of bacon arrives. The decline reported was from ¼ to ½ cent, and was caused by a similar depression in the Northern markets. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, speaking of the decline, says:

There has been, perhaps, more depression in this branch of business caused by the interruption of the exchanges of the country by the financial panic than in any other. As regards the South the embargo on trade by the usual methods of drawing the only bank is almost complete, and although there are orders arriving, unless they are accompanied with a remittance it is difficult for brokers to place them. Of course there is the usual trade where packers have their regular customers, which is not so seriously affected. In this state of things, with the loss of several weeks consumption already and considerable stock on hand, it is not strange that prices have a downward tendency especially as the new season is near at hand, and the prospect is that prices of hogs will rule low because of the scarcity of corn. The decline has been largest upon bacon, than other articles, but there is now so little demand for both meats that the market has not been thoroughly tested. Most pork has been sold at, and considerable lard has been taken for Eastern shipment and for export.

The following are the [illegible] to-day: North Carolina [illegible] 11@12 cents for shoulders, 13@16 cents for sides, 15@16 cents for hams, round and 20@21 cents for [illegible]. Ohio quote *Breakfast Bacon* at 13@14 cents for shoulders, 14@15 cents for sides, and 17@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salts*—Sell at 10 cents for shoulders and 10 cents for clear rib sides.

LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11@12 cents for Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10@11 cents. [illegible]

POULTRY.—The markets [illegible] have been filled. The demand being mostly for large fowls, either young or old. Spring Chickens sell mostly at $3 50@4 75 ₱ pair, some small lots selling still lower, but fine and nearly full grown bring $5 50@$6 ₱ doz. Old do. are scarce and in good request at $4 75, $4@$4 25 between the latter rate or fine.

HAY.—The market is well supplied, and the receipts are liberal, but are barely in excess of the demand, and on this account prices are well sustained. We quote as follows:

Prime, Timothy	1 75@1 80
New York	1 50@1 60
Eastern	1 65@1 70

EGGS are scarce and wanted. There is considerable increase in the demand and fresh lots will readily command 25@30 cents ₱ dozen by the quantity. Very few are arriving.

FREIGHTS.—The rates of freight continue extremely high by coastwise vessels. The arrivals of tonnage is not equal to the required rates and consequently both for charter and otherwise are in demand and command high rates. Coast[illegible] and charters are well up. [illegible] vessels [illegible] very little [illegible] to obtain engagements for the [illegible].

PEANUTS. Trade for the past week has been slow, and has been affected principally by the [illegible] and the late Northern advices received. The [illegible] not yet [illegible] crop, and business on [illegible] must be restricted until it does. Quotations [illegible] are the same as last week, though [illegible] ₱ bushel. Sales to-day, and a small decline on Friday. Rates is anticipated. We extract the following from a circular of Messrs. Mellen, Brown & Co., of Cincinnati, in the Annual Review of the Peanut Trade. The circular has the following:

The Virginia crop, for the year ending September 30th, 1873, is estimated at 250,000 bushels; for the previous year one-half the previous crop was planted, but the unusually favorable season will probably have the yield nearly up to the average.

We can give no trustworthy estimate of the Wilmington crop for the present or previous year.

The business in Africa has been very light and unprofitable the past year but will probably increase should prices of Tennessee and Virginia advance to a reasonable [illegible]

The new crop [illegible] last year, which [illegible] will be taken for seed [illegible] weather [illegible] able, although the quality [illegible] may be somewhat [illegible] drought.

The past year was a remarkable one in the success of the crop, the extremely low prices prevailing the first seven months, the large consumption caused thereby, and the rapid and heavy advance.

We again urge, as in our previous "Annual Reviews," that great pains be taken in preparing the crop for market, and think that the wide range in price between the best and the poorest grades the past season, affords the best proof that any increase of care and attention is a profitable investment of repaid.

CATTLE.—The approach of the fall season finds the [illegible] the Beef market, and there is a good demand for cattle and butchers are disposed to make more liberal offerings for fine fatted beeves. The receipts are quite limited and a good drove of beeves will bring 7 to 8 cents on the hoof, as per quality.

FERTILIZERS.—The market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. We note only a moderate business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island), $75, $77.50@80 by [illegible]; Carolina Fertilizer, $33 [illegible]; $35@$40; Ruhl's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $30@$35; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $55; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $60, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $40, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $50; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $30; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $45; Wharton's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Loli Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $18; do. do. double refined Pondrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Bait's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, [illegible]; Sea Fowl, $30 cash, and $35 time.

FLOUR.—The market has been dull all the week, Extra Family sells at $12. Family is easy to buy at $8 to $10, and Extra Super $7@$8, Superfine range from $6 to $7.

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Noon.—Gold opened at 108¾ and closed at 108¾. Stocks active but feverish. Money per cent. per day commission bid, but nothing doing. Sterling Exchange—long, 107; short 108. Government Securities dull. State bonds quiet and lower.

Commercial.

Cotton irregular—sales of 1,470 bales; Uplands 17¼ cents; Orleans 18 cents. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged—new mess $16 to $16 25. Lard steady—old steam 8 9-16 cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 42 cents. Rosin quiet at $2 80 to $2 85 for strained. Freights unchanged.

Cotton—Futures opened as follows: October, 16 to 16¼ cents; November, 15 cents; December, 16¾ to 16¾ cents; January, 16 9-16 cents; February, 16 to 16 cents; March, 16¾ cents; April, 16 15-16 to 17 1-16 cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, October 15—3 P. M.—Money irregular, and closed at per cent. and interest. Sterling Exchange dull at 107. Gold steady at 108 to 108¼. Government Securities dull and nothing doing. State Bonds dull and heavy.

Commercial.

Cotton irregular; sales of 2,911 bales, at 14 to 18 cents. Flour dull and lower at $5 30 to $7 for common to fair extra; $8 75 to $11 for good to choice. Whiskey lower—closing at 92½ cents. Wheat is without decided change. Corn heavy at 77 to 78 cents for steam Western mixed. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $16. Beef dull and unchanged, mess $8 50 to $10. Lard low—sales at 8 cents. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 43 cents. Rosin quiet and weak at $2 75.

Cotton—net receipts 311 bales; gross receipts 8,092 bales; the futures closed dull with sales of 18,300 bales as follows: October, 16 to 16 1-32 cents; November, 16 15-32 to 16 cents; December, 16 1-32 to 16 cents; January, 16 7-16 to 16 15-32 cents; February, 16 to 16 9-16 cents; March, 16 9-16 to 16 cents; April 16 1-16.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15—6 P. M.—Cotton dull—middling 16 cents; net receipts 2,358 bales; sales to-day of 757 bales; stock on hand 26,876 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15—6 P. M.—Cotton steady and demand good—middling 15¾ to 15¾ cents; for middling 15¾ cents; strict good ordinary 14 to 14¾ cents; net receipts 2,434 bales; exports coastwise 2,148 bales; sales to-day 1,000 bales; stock on hand 13,161 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15—6 P. M.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet—shelled, in sacks, 63 cents. Provisions quiet. Pork is held at $15. Bacon—shoulders 8¾ cents; clear rib sides 12 cents; clear sides 12¾ cents; packed hams, sugar cured, 13 to 14 cents; plain 12 cents. Lard 8¾ to 9 cents; in kegs 9½ cents; steam rendered 8 cents. Whiskey 90 cents.

CINCINNATI, October 15—6 P. M.—Flour quiet and steady at $8 50 to $7 50. Corn quiet at 70 to 71 cents. Provisions dull. Pork $14 75 to 14 75, but generally held at $14 75. Lard quiet at $7 50 to $7 62½ for kettle. Bulk sides 8¾. Bacon quiet with only jobbing sales; shoulders 9 cents; clear rib 9¾ cents; clear sides 11¾ cents. Whiskey steady at 90 cents.

FOREIGN MARKETS BY CABLE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—Noon.—New Futures 9d. Erie 61.

Later—Evening.

PARIS, Oct. 15—Noon.—Rentes 57f. and 90c.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 31s.

LIVERPOOL, October 15—Evening.—Cotton—sales of uplands on a basis of low middling, delivered in October 8d.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Subject to Changes in the Market.

[illegible]

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER.

[illegible]

We present to our readers this week a fine and correct picture of the new building which *The Wilmington Tribune* is now erecting, and which, when completed, will be, for the interest and benefit of its proprietors, one of the best newspaper offices in the South. The Tribune has never better patronage, and at the present rate of increase of new building is only one of many substantial proofs of its steady growth and success. During the late Summer *The Tribune* has issued a Semi-Weekly newspaper, and for the present it will continue to issue it. The Tribune has contributed all its profits to the publication of important news, and is daily issued by the Government of the Confederate States of America. The Tribune has published the first and most complete account of the [illegible] of Chancellorsville, which have already appeared in the columns of the Richmond Whig, and which have proved particularly popular and successful. The object of every Tribune extra is to make a library of the highest volumes to which additions will be regularly made during the ensuing years. Although constantly adding important matter and extending its field of operations, *The Tribune* does not advance its price, which is so low as to bring the paper within the reach of almost everybody. The moral and literary tone of *The Tribune* in all its departments is pure and elevated, and it is a welcome visitor in every circle of the home where it is read. In reminding it of the paper we wish to say a word to our friend and co-laborer. An advertisement in the paper gives full evidence of subscription and cash sales.

The postoffice department find that there is an average of [illegible] advertisement [illegible] per annum, [illegible] in proportion [illegible] the Chronicle [illegible] to [illegible].

SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

We are now opening our stock of

Fall and Winter Boots and Sho

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1873.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 29, 1873.

Col. Wm. L. De Rosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR: Your Committee on Harbor Improvements have thought it proper to call the attention of the Chamber to the present condition of the bar bordering the harbor which is now being improved by the Government from Bald Head point around by the Capes and up to New Inlet.

It is very evident that the improvements available and in present, the river and harbor will be protected from the blowing sands of those beaches by some means, and if no better can be suggested by the cultivation of grass, trees, &c., and in view of the importance and the possibility of success, we satisfactorily recommend that the Government, it may be deemed best for the promotion of the interests and commerce that the same be done by U. S. Government.

Respectfully submitted,

[illegible]

Committee.

Carolina Central Railroad.

The company, which bought at a sale the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford road, have 1,000 hands at their line between Wilmington and Charlotte. There are 60 miles between Wadesboro' and Charlotte to be finished. This work will require 2,000 hands, and cars will run into Charlotte by February 1st. The United States authorities are dredging the Wilmington harbor and filling up the channel to obtain sufficient water to float vessels of large burden to the city. When this is completed, it is expected that all the cotton shipped from Charlotte will go to Wilmington, over the Central road, and thence to Liverpool and New York by steamer.

By their charter, the Central Company have the right to select any route from Charlotte to the Tennessee and they have deemed most advantageous. The road is completed from Charlotte westward, through Lincoln and Gaston counties, to Buffalo Shoals Mill, Cleaveland county, 58 miles; nearly all graded from this point to Rutherfordton, 32 miles; and from Rutherfordton to Asheville has been surveyed. Broad River and across the Blue Ridge via the Reedy Patch Gap, which is pronounced by Professor Kerr, State Geologist, to be the most favorable of any in the State, and practicable without a tunnel or grade more than 100 feet to the mile.

A correspondent gives details concerning the route and resources of the country. The scenery is by far the most picturesque of any mountain scenery in the State. The soil is black and loose as ashes. Cattle can be fed out in the spring and brought in October will be as fat as if stall fed. The soil produces corn, oats, rye, Irish potatoes, barley and buckwheat in great profusion. On the south side of the mountains and along the water courses are found apple and peach orchards of the largest kind and of the most delicious flavor.

In Rutherford, Mitchell, Rutherford and the adjoining counties, mica, iron ore of the finest quality, asbestos and gold are found. In the upper edge of Rutherford county, near Brindletown, gold is found in abundance. West of the Blue Ridge, in Macon, Jackson and adjoining counties, corundum is found in great quantities, as are copper and gold. In Ashe county a copper mine of unbounded richness is being worked with great success.

The people along the line through these counties are anxious that the road should be completed to the Tennessee line. The complications of the Western North Carolina road are such that it will not be completed for many years. The Central Company can complete their road in two years, and thus have through connections from Cincinnati to Wilmington. The immense amount which now seeks an outlet over the roads operated by General Malone, from Bristol, Tenn., to Norfolk, will be secured by this line, whenever completed. Some of the Directors are of opinion that it will be better to run from Lincolnton, strike the Western North Carolina road at Hickory Tavern, and push on through Mitchell county, by the Cranberry Iron Works, to Johnson's Depot, on the Tennessee line. The inducement held out for this route is the probability of getting a large quantity of pig iron from the Cranberry Works. There is more iron in Cleveland or Rutherford than in any other county in the State, but Cleveland. Great sacrifices will be made by the people to secure the road over Reed's Patch Gap to Asheville. The Company are fully determined to extend it through the mountains. When the gap between Wilmington and Charlotte is completed, the earnings will enable the Company to extend their road very fast. The route west will be decided upon next year.—*Chicago Railway Review.*

THE HOUSE THE BUTLERS OPENED.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF BEN BUTLER'S REIGN IN NEW ORLEANS—RELIGION, BUSINESS AND GAMBLING—KELLOGG AND HIS MEN.

[illegible]

As soon as Butler had got over his scare, after taking up his headquarters in this city, among his first acts was the issuance of a proclamation that called churches, theatres, gambling saloons and other places of public entertainment should be opened and the [illegible] to attend to their business as usual. [illegible] was issued [illegible] A. J. Duffel, [illegible] Mayor, [illegible] Commissioner of Police, [illegible] Chief of Police, [illegible] Chief Justice, [illegible] Attorney General, [illegible] Secretary of State, [illegible] Auditor, [illegible] Treasurer, [illegible] Superintendent of Education, [illegible] Adjutant General, [illegible] Quartermaster General, [illegible] Commissioner of Agriculture, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Works, [illegible] Commissioner of Immigration, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Buildings, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Parks, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Health, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Charities, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Education, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Libraries, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Museums, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Galleries, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Monuments, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Statues, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Fountains, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Gardens, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Squares, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Streets, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Bridges, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Ferries, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Wharves, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Docks, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Canals, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Railroads, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Telegraphs, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Telephones, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Gas Works, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Water Works, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Sewers, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Drains, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Ditches, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Levees, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Embankments, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Dikes, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Reservoirs, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Cisterns, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Wells, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Springs